UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23703
12 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to bring the following to your attention. Today, during the meeting of the Security Council, the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq made a number of false, unjustified, unfounded and baseless allegations against the Islamic Republic of Iran. My delegation did not exercise its right of reply, since it did not wish to allow sidetracking of the main issues under Security Council consideration, namely Iraq's non-compliance with Security Council resolutions and its brutal repression of its own population.

However, it should be recalled that in my letter of 22 March 1991 to the Secretary-General (S/23379), which was written in response to the same type of fallacious allegations, I stated what continues to be the case:

> The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in response to allegations of dubious character, has declared at the highest level that in line with its Constitution, it does not seek to interfere in the internal affairs of Iraq, and has categorically rejected all such irresponsible allegations. Furthermore, in accordance with the same principles governing its foreign policy and consistent with the very strong and clear position adopted against bombardment of civilian areas in Iraq by allied forces, the Islamic Republic of Iran cannot remain but alarmed at numerous reports of horrifying attacks by government forces against innocent civilians as well as reported desecration of holy shrines and prominent religious personalities. Such concerns are shared by Muslims all over the world, and by the international community in general.

It will be highly appreciated if this letter is circulated as a document of the Security Council in conjunction with its meeting of 12 March 1992 (S/PV.3059).

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

92-11660 3711a (E) 120392 120392

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23704
12 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DEPUTY AND ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVES OF ZIMBABWE ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 10 March 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations stating that Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe has been appointed deputy representative and Mr. Pearson Tapuwa Chigiji alternate representative of Zimbabwe on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

92-11654 3203e (E) 120392 *120392*

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23705
12 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 10 March 1992 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stating that Mr. Wan Jingzhang has been appointed alternate representative of China on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

92-11666 3010g (E) 120392 *120392*

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23706
12 March 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 25 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CAMEROON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Cameroon to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note of 13 February 1992 concerning Security Council resolution 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, has the honour to inform him that Cameroon, which neither produces nor sells weapons, is scrupulously observing the relevant provisions of the aforementioned resolution concerning violations of the embargo against Yugoslavia.

92-11672 2904c (E) 130392 130392 *150392*

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23707
12 March 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 11 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF HAITI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In response to your note SCPC/2/92(1) of 28 January 1992 regarding Security Council resolution 733 (1992) on the situation in Somalia, I have the honour to inform you that the Haitian Government is committed to a strict implementation of the provisions of that resolution.

(Signed) Fritz LONGCHAMP
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

92-11694 3204e (E) 120392 120392

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23708
12 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 MARCH 1992 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990) CONCERNING THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith for the attention of the members of the Council the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25, and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

The report was approved by the Committee today, 12 March 1992.

(Signed) Peter HOHENFELLNER
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the
situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Annex

Report of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

1. The present report is submitted by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in accordance with paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines, 1/ for facilitating full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 approved by Security Council resolution 700 (1991) of 17 June 1991.

2. The first report of the Committee was submitted on 13 September 1991. 2/ Under paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines, the Committee is required to report at 90-day intervals to the Security Council on the implementation of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq contained in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

3. The second report of the Committee was submitted on 10 December 1991. 3/

4. By paragraph 12 of the guidelines, all States are requested to report to the Committee any information that may have come to their attention relating to possible violations of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq committed by other States or foreign nationals. During the period under review no information, as requested by paragraph 12 of the guidelines, has been received by the Committee.

5. In accordance with paragraphs 13 and 15 of the guidelines, all States and international organizations ought to consult the Committee on the question of whether certain items fall within the provisions of paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), as well as in cases relating to dual-use or multiple-use items, i.e., items meant for civilian use but with potential for diversion or conversion to military use. During the period under review, no States or international organizations have consulted the Committee on these questions.

6. By paragraph 14 of the guidelines, international organizations are requested to provide the Committee with any relevant information that may come to their attention. During the period under review, no information as requested by paragraph 14 of the guidelines has been received by the Committee.

7. In a note dated 20 December 1991, 4/ the President of the Security Council published the text of the statement made to the media, on behalf of the members of the Council. He stated that the members of the Council had held informal consultations on 6 December 1991 pursuant to paragraphs 21 and 28 of resolution 687 (1991) and paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991). After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations,

the President of the Council concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regimes established in paragraphs 22, 23, 24 and 25, as referred to in paragraph 28 of resolution 687 (1991), in paragraph 6 of resolution 700 (1991), and in paragraph 20, as referred to in paragraph 21 of resolution 687 (1991).

8. Since the submission of the previous report of the Committee on 10 December 1991, 5/ no allegations of violations, particularly in connection with paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), have been reported to the Committee.

9. The Committee will continue its efforts to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it. Since the last report of the Secretary-General dated 4 December 1991, 6/ no further replies have been received from member States pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991).

Notes

1/ S/22660, annex.

2/ S/23036.

3/ S/23279.

4/ S/23305.

5/ S/23279.

6/ S/22884/Add.2.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23709
12 March 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/SPANISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3059th meeting (resumed), on 12 March 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled:

"(a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait

"(b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22435)

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22442)

Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23685)".

"In concluding the present stage of the consideration of the item on the agenda, I have been authorized, following consultations among members of the Security Council, to make the following statement on behalf of the Council:

'The views of the Security Council having been expressed through its President and by the statements of its members on the extent of compliance by the Government of Iraq with its obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions, the Security Council has listened with close attention to the statement by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq and his responses to the questions posed by Council members.

'The members of the Security Council wish to reiterate their full support for the statement made by the President of the Council on their behalf at the opening of the 3059th meeting (S/23699).

'In the view of the Security Council, the Government of Iraq has not yet complied fully and unconditionally with those obligations, must do so and must immediately take the appropriate actions in this regard. It hopes that the goodwill expressed by the Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq will be matched by deeds.'"

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23710
17 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BANGLADESH TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instruction of my Government, I have the honour to request you that the letter of 13 February 1992 of His Excellency Mr. A. S. M. Mustafizur Rahman, Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, addressed to you on Myanmar refugees into Bangladesh (see annex), may kindly be circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Humayun KABIR
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 13 February 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh addressed to the Secretary-General

For quite some time now, a large number of nationals of Myanmar commonly known as Rohingyas, who live in the Arakan province of Myanmar, have been crossing over into Bangladesh. By the middle of November last year this figure had, according to our estimates, exceeded 40,000. Seriously alarmed by this situation, which, according to the reports received from the refugees who had crossed over, was the result of systematic persecution of the Rohingya Muslims in the Arakan province by the Myanmar military, I decided to visit Yangon with a view to trying to peacefully resolve this problem through bilateral discussions with the Myanmar Government.

During my visit to Myanmar from 21 to 23 November 1991, I held detailed discussions with my counterpart, the Foreign Minister of Myanmar, as well as other representatives of the Myanmar Government. I was assured of their desire also to resolve this problem amicably and I was informed that the Myanmar side would be willing to accept the return of those persons whose credentials as citizens of Myanmar could be established beyond doubt. However, it is a matter of some regret for us to state that the flow of refugees continued without interruption.

On 21 December 1991, the Myanmar security forces launched a surprise attack on a border outpost manned by the Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) located at Rejupara. In the attack, in which rocket launchers, mortars and automatic weapons were used by the Myanmar security forces, one BDR soldier was killed while six other BDR personnel were wounded. The Myanmar forces that launched the attack took away with them a total of 34 different types of weapons, as well as several other items from the BDR camp.

A protest note was handed over to the Myanmar Ambassador in Dhaka on 22 December 1991, as well as to the Foreign Ministry in Yangon on the same day, in which we sought the return of the arms that were taken away by the Myanmar security forces and sought compensation for the loss of life and property. We also sought an assurance from the Government of Myanmar that such incidents would not recur in the future. The Myanmar Foreign Ministry, while receiving our protest note, expressed "sorrow" and termed the incident as an "unfortunate" event. Our Defence Attaché in Yangon was told by the Myanmar defence authorities that the attack was on an insurgent group located inside Myanmar. On 23 December 1991, the Myanmar Foreign Ministry, in its reply to our protest note, rejected our account of the incident. Since then, there have been several meetings between the Bangladesh Ambassador in Yangon and the Myanmar authorities, as well as between the Myanmar Ambassador in Dhaka and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh. There have also been several flag meetings between the officials of the border forces of the two countries. Although almost all the weapons seized by the security forces have been returned to us, the Myanmar authorities have continued to insist

that the incident of 21 December 1991 at Rejupara was, in fact, an attack by the Myanmar security forces on an insurgent camp inside their own territory.

The incident of 21 December 1991 was accompanied by an arms build-up on the border by the Myanmar forces. As in the case of the refugee problem, the Government of Bangladesh's approach was to try and resolve this problem, as well as defuse tension on the border through bilateral negotiations. Whilst the tension on the border has been reduced, we have noted with growing concern that the flow of refugees, far from decreasing, has increased. According to our latest estimate, the number of refugees is now well over 60,000. The Government of Bangladesh, faced with this situation and moved by a deep feeling for the suffering of the refugees, has set up several camps where the refugees have been provided with food, shelter and medical facilities. However, given the limited resources available to the Government of Bangladesh in coping with such a major exodus, which has continued to this day, we are left with no recourse other than to appeal to you for assistance from the United Nations and the specialized agencies for help and assistance in providing shelter and relief for the refugees. We sincerely hope that it will be possible for you to arrange for emergency relief assistance to be provided to the Government of Bangladesh from within the United Nations system as soon as possible and also to launch an appeal to the international community for assistance for the refugees from Myanmar.

I would also like to request your good offices on behalf of the Government of Bangladesh in addressing yourself to the question of how best this flow of refugees may be brought to an end and to allow them to return in honour and safety to Myanmar.

I have also addressed a letter on this subject to the High Commissioner for Refugees. I have instructed our Permanent Representative in New York also to brief you in greater detail about the latest developments on the Myanmar-Bangladesh border, with special reference to the plight of the refugees from Myanmar. Recalling the very prompt and positive response that we received from the United Nations some nine and half months ago at the time of the disastrous cyclone which hit Bangladesh, I am confident that we can count on Your Excellency to mobilize the United Nations and the specialized agencies to respond to this terrible human tragedy which we are witnessing today on the Myanmar-Bangladesh border.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23711
13 March 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 6 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF RWANDA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Rwandese Republic to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note dated 28 January 1992, has the honour to inform him that Rwanda, deeply dedicated to the peaceful settlement of disputes, has, being neither a producer nor an exporter of weapons, acted in strict compliance with the spirit and the letter of the provisions of Security Council resolution 733 (1992), in particular those of paragraphs 5 and 6. The same applies to the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 713 (1991).

92-11750 3719a (E) 130392 130392 150392

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23712
9 March 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 4 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its forty-second session, held under the chairmanship of Kuwait at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on 1 and 2 March 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

92-11849 3052j (E) 130392 130392 :50392

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Annex

Communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its forty-second session, held at Riyadh on 1 and 2 March 1992

The Ministerial Council held its forty-second session at Riyadh on 1 and 2 March 1992 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Sheikh Salem al-Sabah, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait, and with the following in attendance:

His Excellency Mr. Rashid Bin Abdullah al-Nuaimi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates;

His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain;

His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia;

His Excellency Sayyid Haytham Bin Tariq Al Said, Minister of State for Political Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Oman;

His Excellency Mr. Mubarak Bin Ali al-Khatir, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar.

The Council reviewed recent developments on the regional and international scene and the progress made in the implementation of the Security Council resolutions relating to the aggression of the Iraqi regime against the State of Kuwait. It notes with great anxiety and concern that despite the fact that a year has passed since the liberation of Kuwait, the Iraqi regime continues to temporize, to raise obstacles to the implementation of the Security Council resolutions and to pursue its attempts to evade its international obligations.

The Ministerial Council condemns the Iraqi regime for pursuing a policy of procrastination and subterfuge and for its failure to comply fully and immediately with the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression. Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Kuwait Summit, the Ministerial Council reaffirms its well-established position that it is essential for Iraq to abide by the implementation of all the provisions of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) setting forth the terms of the cease-fire and of all other relevant resolutions, particularly those relating to the release of all prisoners and detainees whether Kuwaitis or third-country nationals, the delimitation of the boundaries between Kuwait and Iraq on the basis of the 1932 and 1963 agreements betwe n the two countries, the payment of compensation to those who suffered damage as a result of the brutal aggression, and coooperation with the international inspection teams entrusted with the task of eliminating all weapons of mass destruction. It calls upon

the Security Council to bring pressure to bear on the Iraqi regime in order to ensure the speedy implementation of these provisions.

The Council affirms its full respect for the unity of Iraq and for its territorial integrity. It holds the Iraqi regime fully responsible for the manifold oppression and intimidation to which the people of Iraq is being subjected, and it affirms the full responsibility of the Iraqi regime on this account given its refusal to implement Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991) on the mitigation of human suffering among the Iraqi people and on meeting its needs for food and medicine.

The Council reaffirms its commitment to supporting the peace efforts aimed at bringing an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict and achieving a just and durable solution to the question of Palestine. It expresses its satisfaction at the holding of the multilateral talks in Moscow in the framework of the peace conference on the Middle East, which contributed to the emergence of a firm international conviction that the peace process is based on the principle of land for peace, on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and on the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, and at the resumption of the bilateral talks by the parties concerned in Washington in February. The Council notes with growing anxiety and concern the persistence of the Israeli side in its intransigent policies and its attempts to thwart the peace efforts at a time when the Arab parties are demonstrating their sincere desire for serious negotiations aimed at establishing a just, comprehensive and durable peace on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the principle of land for peace.

The Council condemns the unlawful Israeli settlement policies in the occupied Arab territories, the forceable imposition of _faits accomplis_, the acts of violence being committed against the Palestinian people, the blatant and repeated acts of aggression against civilians in Lebanon and the violation of Lebanese sovereignty, all of which are incompatible with the peace efforts being made. In this connection, the Council affirms that Israel's refusal to implement United Nations resolutions, its continued occupation of the Arab territories and its unlawful colonialist expansion are jeopardizing the entire peace process.

The Council commends the commitment of the United States of America to supporting the peace negotiations, its patronage of the peace process and the positive attitude it has adopted in rejecting Israel's policy of perpetuating and expanding settlement activities in the occupied Arab territories on the grounds that it is in outright contradiction with the peace efforts being made.

The Council expresses its great concern and regret at the rift between brothers in Somalia and at the continuing deterioration of the security situation and of living conditions. It urges all national forces to refrain from bloodshed, to abandon their differences, to give precedence to national reconciliation and to cooperate with the reconciliation efforts being made by the United Nations, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic

Conference and the Organization of African Unity. The Council affirms that the States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council support Somalia in its plight, and it expresses the hope that that fraternal country will see the restoration of security and stability in light of their importance for peace and stability in the entire region of the Horn of Africa.

The Council welcomes the establishment of diplomatic relations between the newly independent Islamic republics of Central Asia and the GCC States, and it affirms its desire to strengthen the historical, cultural and fraternal relations between the peoples of these republics and those of the States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Riyadh, 2 March 1992

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23713
13 March 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 27 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOLIVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Bolivia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in response to his note SCPC/2/92(1), has the honour to inform him of the reply which it has received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Bolivia in regard to Security Council resolution 733 (1992):

"It is my duty to inform you in this respect that Bolivia will comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 733 (1992)."

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92-12109 3058j (E) 160392 160392

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23714
13 March 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 27 FEBRUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOLIVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Bolivia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in response to his note SCPC/8/92(2), has the honour to inform him of the reply which it has received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Bolivia in regard to Security Council resolution 724 (1991):

"It is my duty to inform you in this respect that Bolivia complies with the provisions of Security Council resolution 724 (1991)."

92-12115 3016f (E) 160392 160392

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23715
13 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 9 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF NIGERIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and has the honour to refer to the latter's Note No. SCPC/8/92(3) dated 13 February 1992.

The Permanent Mission wishes to state that Nigeria has complied fully with Security Council resolution 740 (1992) on Yugoslavia, and that we have no information concerning any violations.

92-11899 3053j (E) 130392 *150392*

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/122
S/23716
13 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Items 69 and 98 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 13 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English, of a statement by the President of Ukraine on the events around Nagorny Karabakh, issued on 6 March 1992 (see annex).

I request you to circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under items 69 and 98 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Victor A. KRYZHANIVSKIY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Ukraine
to the United Nations

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Statement on the events around Nagorny Karabakh made on 6 March 1992 by the President of Ukraine

The conflict around Nagorny Karabakh has reached a critical point, causing untold suffering among the population and dangerously destabilizing the situation in the region. Each day brings ever more tragic news from Nagorny Karabakh. The peoples of the two neighbouring countries have fallen into a trap that was left behind by the imperial policy of monstrous deformations and oppression of the spiritual life of nations, their languages and cultures.

The conflict between the nations resulted in the outbreak of war, violation of human rights, thousands of refugees and the murder of hundreds of innocent civilians.

The interests of the Azerbaijani and Armenian peoples demand an immediate cease-fire and the renewal of peaceful coexistence among the countries and peoples of the region.

I support the recommendations of the Committee of Senior Officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on the settlement of this conflict. The participation of Azerbaijan and Armenia in the United Nations and CSCE gives them the opportunity and obligation to use fully the mechanisms of these international forums for peacefully solving the problem.

I call on all interested parties to undertake concrete actions with the goal of peaceful settlement of the conflict. The meeting of the heads of States members of CIS to be held at Kyiv on 20 March could become an important step to reach such a settlement, provided that the parties concerned demonstrate their good will.

I think that in order to restore peace in Nagorny Karabakh it is necessary to stop combat action immediately, to guarantee adherence to a cease-fire by all sides, to withdraw from the region all armed formations, including CIS armed forces, and to establish democratic institutions of legal authorities that would promote normalization of life.

On behalf of the people of Ukraine I appeal to the parliaments and leaders of Azerbaijan and Armenia, all those who are in a position to influence the events in Nagorny Karabakh, to stop the bloodshed and to start the dialogue between the parties concerned.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23717
13 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following violations by Iraq of the provisions of the cease-fire between the two States:

1. On 1 November 1991, a group of 21 persons from the Iraqi side engaged in observation of the area at the geographical coordinates of NC 432-659 on the map of Naft Shahr.

2. On 1 November 1991, 10 Iraqi vehicles were observed moving from the geographical coordinates of NC 470-510 on the map of Sumar towards the geographical coordinates of NC 470-500 on the map of Sumar.

3. On 2 November 1991, two Iraqi personnel were observed defusing a mine at the geographical coordinates of NC 534-448 on the map of Sumar.

4. On 3 November 1991, a number of Iraqi soldiers were observed handling ammunition boxes at the geographical coordinates of NC 536-448 on the map of Sumar.

5. On 3 November 1991, nine Iraqi soldiers were observed defusing mines at the geographical coordinates of NC 536-448 on the map of Sumar. As a result of the explosion of a mine an Iraqi soldier was injured and transferred to the rear.

6. On 3 November 1991, three Iraqi officers from the station at the geographical coordinates of NC 531-448 on the map of Sumar engaged in observation of the area.

7. On 3 November 1991, Iraqi forces installed a flag at the geographical coordinates of PB 353-435 to the south of border pillar No. 25/11.

8. On 7 November 1991, from 0940 to 1100 hours, a group of Iraqi personnel, including 20 military police, using seven vehicles, including a command jeep armed with 106 millimetre machine gun, were observed at the geographical coordinates of ND 390-126 on the map of Khosrawi.

9. On 8 November 1991, at 0730 hours, an Iraqi officer along with three soldiers were observed in reconnaissance operation at the geographical coordinates of NC 581-381 on the map of Sumar.

10. On 8 November 1991, at 1700 hours, a station abandoned at the geographical coordinates of NC 716-223 on the map of Halaleh was reoccupied by about 20 Iraqi soldiers.

11. On 8 November 1991, Iraqi forces deployed a heavy machine gun at the geographical coordinates of ND 384-124 on the map of Khosrawi.

12. On 8 November 1991, at 0930 hours, a number of Iraqi soldiers were observed at the geographical coordinates of QA 495-486 on the map of Yabis.

13. On 8 November 1991, at 1030 hours, three Iraqi vehicles carrying a number of Iraqis in non-military clothing made a stop at the geographical coordinates of QA 488-501 on the map of Yabis, across from Iranian border post at Fakke.

14. On 8 November 1991, at 1040 hours, four Iraqi persons with one vehicle using binoculars, at the geographical coordinates of 800-081 on the map of Chay Ghare Tappeh, conducted the identification of Iranian border posts.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23718
13 March 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 13 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter addressed to you by Mr. Amre Moussa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, concerning Egyptian efforts in connection with the Somali crisis.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nabil ELARABY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

92-11905 3013f (E) 130392 130392 150392

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Annex

Letter dated 12 March 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt addressed to the Secretary-General

I am happy to convey our appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations and for your own personal efforts to reach a solution to the ongoing conflict in Somalia. These are efforts which meet with the full support and backing of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

I should like, on this occasion, to apprise you of the initiative in which Egypt has been engaged from the onset of the Somali crisis up to the present with a view to restoring stability and peace to Somalia and thereby mitigating the suffering of its people, preserving its unity and maintaining its sovereignty over all of its territory.

Egypt has been concerned to make every effort, whether in its bilateral contacts or in cooperation with other regional and international parties, in order to calm the situation in Somalia and find the appropriate mechanism to deal with it effectively and resolve it peacefully. It is on this that Egypt has also focused in its contacts with the warring Somali parties. Egypt retained its ambassador in Somalia, and it continues to be the only country which has an embassy and an ambassador who is presently performing his functions in Mogadishu.

At Egypt's initiative, an extraordinary session of the Council of the League of Arab States was held on 5 January 1992 in order to discuss the Somali problem. Egypt also took the initiative of requesting the inclusion of a special item on Somalia in the agenda of the fifty-fifth session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), which was held at Addis Ababa from 24 to 28 February 1992.

The resolution adopted by the Council of the League together with that adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers provided a good basis for the existing constructive cooperation between the two organizations and the United Nations with a view to bringing an end to the ongoing strife in Somalia.

As you know, I instructed the Ambassador of Egypt in Mogadishu to be present in Addis Ababa during the session of the OAU Council of Ministers. There he met with Mr. James Jonah, and coordination between them was achieved on the basis of our Ambassador providing every assistance to the joint United Nations/LAS/OAU/OIC delegation and by his facilitating the task of the delegation in Mogadishu, given that the Egyptian Embassy is the only one there that is functioning.

President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak undertook to send a note verbale to Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed and to General Mohamed Farah Aidid urging them to cooperate in the mission of the joint delegation on the basis of Egypt's

support for Security Council resolution 733 (1992) and for the agreement reached in New York on 14 February 1992.

We are hopeful that the present efforts will be successful in halting the strife as an important and essential step towards the achievement of overall national reconciliation in Somalia so as to restore stability and prepare the way for the reconstruction and development of the country.

(Signed) Amre MOUSSA
Minister for Foreign Affairs

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23719
16 March 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

NOTE VERBALE DATED 13 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF UKRAINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note SCPC/2/92(1) of 28 January 1992, has the honour to inform him that, pursuant to Security Council resolution 733 (1992), the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine decided on 10 February 1992 that it would immediately impose a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment from Ukraine to Somalia.

The State Customs Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations of Ukraine, acting with the assistance of the State Security Service, have been instructed to ensure that the embargo is strictly observed.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23720
17 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 10 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF INDONESIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note dated 28 January 1992, has the honour to transmit the following information concerning the measures taken by the Indonesian Government pursuant to Security Council resolution 733 (1992).

The Permanent Mission wishes to state that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia has taken all necessary measures to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 733 (1992) concerning the establishment of a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Somalia.

92-12347 3040h (E) 170392 *170392*

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/123
S/23721
17 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Items 30, 35 and 74 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 16 March 1992 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention.

On 15 March 1992, a large contingent of Israeli occupying forces stormed the Askar refugee camp from several directions. The result of this attack against this camp in the occupied Palestinian West Bank was that three Palestinians were killed and a fourth injured.

This action is a continuation of the policy and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, of intensified aggression and repression against the Palestinian people living under Israeli military occupation.

All of those Israeli illegal practices represent clear violations of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 and all relevant United Nations Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

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* A/47/50.

We call upon the United Nations and, in particular, the Security Council to take necessary measures to put an end to such illegal practices committed by Israel, the occupying Power. Providing international protection for the Palestinian people living under Israeli occupation is imperative.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 30, 35 and 74 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Riyad MANSOUR
Deputy Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the United Nations
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23722
17 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Considering the request by Somalia for the Security Council to consider the situation in Somalia (S/23445),

Reaffirming its resolution 733 (1992) of 23 January 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Somalia (S/23693),

Taking note of the signing of the cease-fire agreements in Mogadiscio on 3 March 1992, including agreements for the implementation of measures aimed at stabilizing the cease-fire through a United Nations monitoring mission,

Deeply regretting that the factions have not yet abided by their commitment to implement the cease-fire and thus have still not permitted the unimpeded provision and distribution of humanitarian assistance to the people in need in Somalia,

Deeply disturbed by the magnitude of the human suffering caused by the conflict and concerned that the continuation of the situation in Somalia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the factors described in paragraph 76 of the Secretary-General's report (S/23693) must be taken into account,

Cognizant of the importance of cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations in the context of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Underlining the importance which it attaches to the international, regional and non-governmental organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, continuing to provide humanitarian and other relief assistance to the people of Somalia under difficult circumstances,

Expressing its appreciation to the regional organizations, including the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization

of the Islamic Conference, for their cooperation with the United Nations in the effort to resolve the Somali problem,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Urges the Somali factions to honour their commitment under the cease-fire agreements of 3 March 1992;

3. Urges all the Somali factions to cooperate with the Secretary-General and to facilitate the delivery by the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other humanitarian organizations of humanitarian assistance to all those in need of it, under the supervision of the coordinator mentioned in resolution 733 (1992);

4. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue his humanitarian efforts in Somalia and to use all the resources at his disposal, including those of the relevant United Nations agencies, to address urgently the critical needs of the affected population in Somalia;

5. Appeals to all Member States and to all humanitarian organizations to contribute to and to cooperate with these humanitarian relief efforts;

6. Strongly supports the Secretary-General's decision urgently to dispatch a technical team to Somalia, accompanied by the coordinator, in order to work within the framework and objectives outlined in paragraphs 73 and 74 of his report (S/23693) and to submit expeditiously a report to the Security Council on this matter;

7. Requests that the technical team also develop a high priority plan to establish mechanisms to ensure the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance;

8. Calls on all parties, movements and factions in Mogadiscio in particular, and in Somalia in general, to respect fully the security and safety of the technical team and the personnel of the humanitarian organizations and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement in and around Mogadiscio and other parts of Somalia;

9. Calls upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue, in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, his consultations with all Somali parties, movements and factions towards the convening of a conference for national reconciliation and unity in Somalia;

10. Calls upon all Somali parties, movements and factions to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of this resolution;

11. Decides to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23723
17 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MOROCCO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to request that the Security Council extend an invitation to His Excellency Mr. Ahmet Engin Ansay, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, to address the Council under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure in the course of the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia".

(Signed) Ahmed SNOUSSI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Kingdom of Morocco
to the United Nations

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23724
17 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MOROCCO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to request that the Security Council, in accordance with rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure, extend an invitation to His Excellency Mr. Aboul Nasr, Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States to the United Nations, in the course of the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Somalia".

(Signed) Ahmed SNOUSSI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

92-12433 3148d (E) 170392 *170392*

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23725
17 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 11 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BARBADOS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Barbados to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to Note SCPC/2/92(1) of 28 January 1992 concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 733 (1992).

The Permanent Representative of Barbados has the further honour to inform the Secretary-General that Barbados is in full compliance with paragraphs 5 and 6 of resolution 733 (1992). In this context it should be noted that Barbados neither produces nor exports arms.

92-12439 3059j (E) 170392 170392

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/47/124
S/23726
17 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 69 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 17 March 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the enclosed statement by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter HOHENFELLNER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Austria
to the United Nations

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued at Ljubljana on 23 January 1992 by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia concerning the independence and international recognition of the Republic of Slovenia

With the international recognition by a number of States and with the further recognitions which will follow, the Republic of Slovenia joins the international community of sovereign States as an international legal entity, with all the rights and responsibilities of a sovereign State.

Deriving from the right of the Slovene nation to self-determination, based on the principles of international law and the Constitution of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, the people of the Republic of Slovenia decided by absolute majority of votes at a Plebiscite held on 23 December 1990, that they would form an independent and sovereign State of the Republic of Slovenia in which to conduct their future life.

In order to resolve in a peaceful way the profound and long-lasting constitutional crisis of the former Yugoslavia, the Republic of Slovenia, in accordance wih the then valid Constitution of the SFRY, put forward a number of proposals for a democratic and agreed solution. These proposals were, however, rejected by the other republics, with the exception of the Republic of Croatia, and by the institutions of former Yugoslavia.

In accordance with the plebiscite decision, on 25 June 1991 the Republic of Slovenia declared a sovereign and independent State. In spite of this declaration, Slovenia was prepared to resolve by agreement and in a peaceful way all questions raised by the new situation. Instead of an agreed solution to such questions, Slovenia was subjected to aggression launched and conducted by federal administration. Slovenia defended her sovereignty and, after the mediation of the European Community, accepted a three-month moratorium on the implementation of the terms of its independence. The Slovene question was thus internationalized.

Even before the achievement of international recognition, the Republic of Slovenia, bearing in mind the importance and universal character of the Organization of the United Nations, informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Security Council in letters from the President of the Presidency, Mr. Milan Kučan, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Dimitrij Rupel, of its views on the causes of the Yugoslav crisis and possible paths to its peaceful resolution. The Republic of Slovenia thus, as a future member of the world organization, even at that stage of searching for resolution of the conflict on the territory of former Yugoslavia, tried to make its contribution to the efforts of the Organization of the United Nations to find a peaceful solution to the Yugoslav crisis and permanently assure peace and security in this part of Europe.

/...

The conflicts on the territory of former Yugoslavia have already claimed too many human lives and caused untold material damage. Recovery process will last a long time and will demand additional efforts on the part of the newly established States on the territory of former Yugoslavia, as well as the understanding and assistance of the international community, for them to realize their development plans. The European Community and its members, as well as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations, all of them have expended great efforts in the search for a solution to the crisis on the territory of former Yugoslavia. First results on the way to a final and peaceful political solution of this crisis are already evident.

The Republic of Slovenia accepts the resolutions of the Security Council devoted to the resolution of the Yugoslav crisis and fully supports the efforts of the Organization of the United Nations towards the deployment of peace-keeping forces in the areas of conflict, in the expectation that it will enable the further search for a political solution in the frame of the Conference on Yugoslavia in Brussels. The Republic of Slovenia is also prepared to play an active role in the future at the conference table, where it has been cooperating to date and to which it has itself proposed a number of concrete steps towards the solution of the Yugoslav crisis.

The sovereignty and independence of Slovenia was never contested at the Conference on Yugoslavia. It was also accepted by the European Community as sponsor to the Conference.

The Republic of Slovenia had to demonstrate for its international recognition that, in addition to general conditions based on the principles of international law, it also fulfilled special conditions which the European Community adopted in the Declaration on Yugoslavia and in the Guidelines for the recognition of new States in Eastern Europe and the USSR, at the session of the Council of Ministers of the European Community on 16 December 1991. The Arbitration Commission of the Conference on Yugoslavia on 11 January 1992 adopted the opinion that the Republic of Slovenia met all the required conditions for international recognition.

On this basis, the member States of the European Community accepted on 15 January 1992 unanimous decision on the recognition of the Republic of Slovenia, in which they were quickly followed by almost all other European, as well as some other States.

The Republic of Slovenia also meets all the conditions for acceptance into the Organization of the United Nations, in accordance with the United Nations Charter. It is willing consistently to respect this Charter, as well as other international instruments and principles of international law. As a future member of the world organization it is ready to make its contribution to the preservation of international peace and security, and to the achievement of the other aims of the Organization of the United Nations. In due course, the Republic of Slovenia will submit the application for membership in the United Nations.

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/47/125
S/23727
17 March 1992
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Item 69 of the preliminary list*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 17 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English, of a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine concerning the situation on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, issued on 16 March 1992 (see annex).

I request you to circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under item 69 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Victor A. KRYZHANIVSKIY
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
Permanent Mission of Ukraine
to the United Nations

* A/47/50.

ANNEX

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, issued on 16 March 1992

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine is receiving from different sources information that on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, in particular in the Pridnistrovje areas, adjacent to the state frontiers of Ukraine, lately there have taken place events, the character and dynamics of which cannot but summon deep concern in Ukraine. These developments gain an ever more perilous complexion and, what is particularly dangerous, they threaten to extend beyond the borders of the Republic of Moldova.

It has become known that the first refugees from the Pridnistrovje areas had appeared on the territory of the Odessa Oblast of Ukraine. They have been testifying that real combat actions are taking place in the area of the city of Dubossary, with many killed and wounded. As a result of the heightening of the conflict, combat actions in some areas have become indiscriminate, and contributing to sufferings of civilians, including foreign citizens. Taking advantage of the fact that the Ukrainian-Moldovan state border is not properly guarded, the opposing sides, in some cases, use direct transportation lines, passing through the territory of Ukraine between the towns of Moldova, thus ignoring the legal orders of the representatives of the agencies of internal affairs of Ukraine.

As a result, an extremely tense situation is developing in the Odessa Oblast areas of Ukraine which border Moldova, and everything points to it becoming an emergency.

In this connection, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine is empowered to state that the events in the neighbouring Republic of Moldova cannot be disregarded since they resulted in the violation of the state border of Ukraine by military formations, and thus became a menace to the security of sovereign and independent Ukraine, and threaten the involvement of some of its border areas in this conflict.

Similar acts, irrespective of their initiators, are a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter as well as of the Helsinki Final Act principles relating to the inviolability of frontiers and territorial integrity of states. Strictly observing these and other fundamental principles of international law in its relations with neighbouring Moldova, Ukraine has full right to expect the same position from the side of the Republic of Moldova. Taking into account the fact that the state border/of Ukraine/was trespassed without the knowledge and participation of the official authorities of the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine warns all the participants of the conflict in Pridnistrovje of the inadmissibility of using Ukrainian territory for their purposes.

In this connection, Ukraine reserves the right to undertake proper measures in order to provide for its national security.

Inasmuch as the escalation of tension in Pridnistrovje is taking place in the areas neighbouring Ukraine and inhabited by hundreds of thousands of citizens of the Republic of Moldova of Ukrainian descent, Ukraine cannot but express its stance on this conflict, on the whole.

News of the escalation of armed clashes, including the use of artillery, causes great concern and worry. This situation, which has resulted in victims among innocent civilians, as well as destruction, demands the immediate undertaking of measures to stop combat actions by all sides of the conflict. Any attempts to solve this problem by military means are doomed to failure. The example of Nagorny Karabakh is proof of this.

Ukraine calls upon the sides to the conflict to immediately solve all disputable problems by political means, with the aim of stopping bloodshed, stabilizing the situation, eliminating the reasons for the conflict, strengthening the atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding. Particular caution and balanced approach to the conflict should be manifested by the CIS Armed Forces located in the region.

The principles of the United Nations Charter, Helsinki Final Act and documents, signed within the framework of the CIS should form the basis of a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

The sides to the conflict could use the good offices of the authoritative mechanisms of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and, in event of their consent and good will, Ukraine could become a mediator in its settlement.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23728
18 March 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 17 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you that the United States Air Force continued to violate Iraqi airspace during the period from 6 to 13 March 1992 for the purpose of surveillance and provocation, as follows:

6-7 March 1992

Nineteen sorties, flown by nine two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 700-800 km/h and at altitudes of 4,000-7,000 m, centred on Mosul, Dohuk, Irbil, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

7-8 March 1992

Three sorties, flown by one two-aircraft formation and one single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at an altitude of 4,000 m, centred on Zakho and Amadiyah.

8-9 March 1992

Sixteen sorties, flown by eight two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 3,000-6,500 m, centred on Mosul, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Dohuk and Zakho.

9-10 March 1992

Thirty-six sorties, flown by 18 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 2,000-8,000 m, centred on Mosul, Tall Afar, Irbil, Zakho, Amadiyah and Dohuk.

10-11 March 1992

Thirty-nine sorties, flown by 18 two-aircraft formations and three single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 2,500-7,000 m, centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Irbil, Mosul, Amadiyah, Ayn Zalah and Tall Afar.

11-12 March 1992

Twenty-five sorties, flown by 11 two-aircraft formations and three single aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 2,500-6,000 m, centred on Zakho, Dohuk, the area to the west of Rawanduz, Ayn Zalah, Mosul, Tall Afar, Irbil and Amadiyah.

12-13 March 1992

Five sorties, flown by five two-aircraft formations, one three-aircraft formation and two single aircraft at speeds of 600-800 km/h and at altitudes of 5,500-7,000 m, centred on Amadiyah, Zakho, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Mosul, Irbil and Tall Afar.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23729
18 March 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 18 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you of fresh Iranian violations of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries during the period 1 to 14 March 1992.

1. At 0815 hours on 1 March 1992, an Iranian helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear. It circled at an altitude of 200 metres over the Iranian units in front of the Bajaliyah observation post at geographical coordinates 385758, reconnoitred the sector from Bajaliyah to hill 146 at geographical coordinates 394685 and continued to circle for 18 minutes before returning to the Iranian rear (map of Shaykh Faris-Baydah).

2. At 0830 hours on 1 March 1992, a dump truck was seen coming from the Iranian rear carrying a group of an estimated 30 persons who proceeded to erect stakes and barbed wire in front of the Iranian posts opposite the Saddam guard post at geographical coordinates 426564 inside the area of separation (map of Shaykh Faris-Baydah).

3. At 0845 hours on 1 March 1992, an Iranian helicopter was seen coming from the Iranian rear. It circled over the positions of the Iranian units in front of Fakke, continued circling for five minutes at a low altitude and then returned to the Iranian rear (map of Shaykh Faris-Baydah).

4. At 0900 hours on 1 March 1992, an Iranian helicopter was seen circling over the positions of the Iranian units in front of the Umash guard post at geographical coordinates 5542. It continued circling for five minutes and then returned to the Iranian rear (map of Shaykh Faris-Baydah).

5. At 1615 hours on 8 March 1992, the Iranian side constructed a new guard post of blocks and corrugated iron and raised the Iranian flag at geographical coordinates 907770 inside the area of separation (map of Saybah).

6. At 1730 hours on 8 March 1992, the Iranian side constructed a new guard post of blocks and corrugated iron at geographical coordinates 907758 inside the area of separation (map of Saybah). The post was manned by eight persons and the Iranian flag was raised over it.

7. At 1800 hours on 10 March 1992, the Iranian side built a new post in the area of Naft-e Shah at geographical coordinates 448665 in front of the Faruq guard post inside the area of separation (map of Khanaqin).

8. At 0615 hours on 12 March 1992, an Iranian post was observed on the international boundary line on the range of hills opposite the Tib guard post at geographical coordinates 058935 inside the area of separation (map of Tib).

9. At 1100 hours on 14 March 1992, a khaki-coloured Iranian fixed-wing aircraft flying at medium altitude and speed was seen coming from the direction of Muhammarah at a distance of 2 kilometres from the border rampart opposite the Iraqi units at geographical coordinates 908864 in Bubiyan (map of Tahiri).

10. At 1400 hours on 14 March 1992, an Iranian bulldozer was seen levelling the area at geographical coordinates 441639 inside the area of separation (map of Khanaqin).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23730
18 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to report the following violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 24 November 1991, a group of four Iraqi soldiers were observed at the geographical coordinates of NC 570-380 on the map of Sumar.

2. On 24 November 1991, a group of seven Iraqi men in Arabic attire were observed defusing mine at the geographical coordinates of PB 087-715 on the map of Mehran.

3. On 24 November 1991, at 1000 hours, a group of seven Iraqi men in Arabic attire were observed clearing and defusing mine fields at the geographical coordinates of PB 080-705 on the map of Mehran.

4. On 25 November 1991, at 1220 hours, a group of Iraqi soldiers unloaded a number of boxes from two military trucks at the geographical coordinates of QA 49-50 on the map of Yabis.

5. On 26 November 1991, 13 Iraqi persons were transported with a white colour vehicle and stationed at the geographical coordinates of NC 580-380 on the map of Sumar.

6. On 26 November 1991, 15 Iraqi vehicles of heavy and light types were observed moving from the geographical coordinates of EN 98-51 on the map of Marivan towards the geographical coordinates of EN 91-42 on the map of Marivan within the area of separation.

7. On 28 November 1991, at 0920 hours, five Iraqi persons were observed searching in several trenches at the geographical coordinates of 521-796 on the map of Sizdeh.

8. On 28 November 1991, at 0220 hours, six Iraqi soldiers were observed at the geographical coordinates of 590-330 on the map of Kani-Sheikh.

9. On 28 November 1991, a group of 13 Iraqi soldiers were observed digging a trench at the geographical coordinates of 390-023 on the map of Khosrawi.

10. On 2 December 1991, at 1020 hours, Iraqi forces deployed a heavy machine-gun at the geographical coordinates of 432-562 on the map of Naft-Shahr.

11. On 2 December 1991, at 1700 hours, a group of eight Iraqi persons engaged in reconnaissance operation at the geographical coordinates of 580-380 on the map of Sumar.

12. On 5 December 1991, at 1030 hours, a group of nine Iraqi persons engaged in reconnaissance operation at the geographical coordinates of NC 430-666 on the map of Naft-Shahr.

13. On 5 December 1991, at 1020 hours, two bulldozers were observed repairing the road at the geographical coordinates of QA 48-49 on the map of Yabis.

14. On 8 December 1991, at 1550 hours, three Iraqi soldiers were observed installing barbed wires at the geographical coordinates of QA 291-821 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

15. On 9 December 1991, at 1400 hours, an Iraqi soldier armed with heavy machine-gun was observed behind an observation post at the geographical coordinates of QA 291-821 on the map of Nahr-e-Anbar.

16. On 12 December 1991, four Iraqi mechanical shovels were observed at the geographical coordinates of PB 355-420 on the map of Kooh Toonel moving northward. They stopped and engaged in digging the ground.

17. On 13 December 1991, two Iraqi mechanical shovels and one loader were observed constructing a trench at the geographical coordinates of PB 353-435 on the map of Kooh Toonel.

18. On 16 December 1991, a group of eight Iraqi soldiers were observed constructing a trench at the geographical coordinates of NC 492-842 on the map of Sizdeh.

19. On 17 December 1991, five Iraqi soldiers in camouflage uniforms were observed installing an observation post at the geographical coordinates of NC 415-699 on the map of Naft-Shahr.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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19 March 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 125
MEASURES TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM WHICH ENDANGERS OR TAKES INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES OR JEOPARDIZES FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND STUDY OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THOSE FORMS OF TERRORISM AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH LIE IN MISERY, FRUSTRATION, GRIEVANCE AND DESPAIR AND WHICH CAUSE SOME PEOPLE TO SACRIFICE HUMAN LIVES, INCLUDING THEIR OWN, IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT RADICAL CHANGES: (a) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL; (b) CONVENING, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO DEFINE TERRORISM AND TO DIFFERENTIATE IT FROM THE STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 18 March 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter addressed to you by Mr. Ibrahim M. Bishari, Secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 125, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDEIRI
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Letter dated 18 March 1992 from the Secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the Secretary-General

You are aware that, despite the legal difficulties and obstacles, my country has cooperated actively and positively with regard to Security Council resolution 731 (1992) urging Libya to provide a response to the requests made by the three countries in question relating to legal aspects. Libya would like to state that if the international community desires to arrive at the truth with regard to this issue then all the parties concerned must cooperate in the matter, since the cooperation of one party alone cannot lead to the truth. In order that the desired result be achieved, my country would like the Security Council to urge the three countries to hand over the dossiers of the investigation to the two Libyan judges so that the investigation procedures can be completed.

We have a question as to the nature of the forms of cooperation that the Security Council deems Libya must evince, given the active and sincere cooperation it has already shown. It is important that the Security Council should answer this question.

Libya is of the view that if the Security Council wants to reach a political solution or wishes to encourage the parties concerned to reach one on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and respect for the principles of State sovereignty, then Libya affirms its readiness to maintain its cooperation. If the Security Council is of the view that the issue is a legal one - and Libya is of this opinion - then the matter must be left to the highest impartial international body, namely the International Court of Justice, so that it may have its word, the issue, as is well known, being actually before it and the parties concerned having agreed to attend its sessions. If it determines that the issue is a political one, then it should urge the parties concerned to resolve it by political means.

Libya has evinced full cooperation, and it expects to be met with reciprocal cooperation.

Ibrahim M. BISHARI
Secretary of the People's Committee
for Foreign Liaison
and International Cooperation

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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3061st meeting, on 19 March 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait":

"The Security Council welcomes the announcement of the Iraqi authorities that they will resume discussions with the United Nations Secretariat concerning implementation of the scheme of sales of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products, as provided for in Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991), and for the use of the proceeds of such sales in accordance with the Secretary-General's report of 4 September 1991 (S/23006) and the above-mentioned resolutions.

"The Council also welcomes the Secretary-General's intention that these discussions be organized without delay.

"The Council is prepared to authorize the regime for the sale of Iraqi petroleum and petroleum products on the above basis for a like period of time as that specified in these resolutions as soon as the Secretary-General indicates that the Iraqi authorities are prepared to proceed on a date certain with the export of petroleum and petroleum products in accordance with the scheme.

"The members of the Council are prepared at an appropriate time to consider possible further extensions of time based upon Iraq's cooperation with the above and the Council's ongoing assessment of the needs and requirements in accordance with paragraph 1 (d) of Security Council resolution 706 (1991)."

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